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PRICE FIVE CENTS

INDEPENDENTS ARE POLITICAL WORKERS.

They Have the Best
Organization in
Hawaii.

HAVE POLLED THE TERRITORY.

RESULT MAKES THE LEADERS
CONFIDENT OF VICTORY
IN NOVEMBER.

J. O. Carter Has Been Offered Nomination for Delegate to Congress—Tells Why He Wouldn't Accept.

The independent home rule party is confident of carrying Hawaii in the coming election and there appears good reason for their confidence. The party has established headquarters in the old frame building on Bethel street between King and Merchant, just above the new addition to the postoffice. A large banner bearing the legend "Independent Home Rule Party" is stretched across the front of the building, while the Hawaiian flag is draped across the windows inside.

When a Republican reporter called at the headquarters yesterday afternoon he found D. Kalanokalani, W. K. Kalei-hua and George Markham in charge, surrounded by several workers, all of whom were busy sending out circulars giving authority to the recipient to become a worker in the independent home rule party. These circulars are being sent to people known to be friendly to the independent party in every island in the Territory and are in line with work outlined by the leaders in the first canvass of the Territory.

D. Kalanokalani and R. W. Wilcox, accompanied by several workers in the party, will start out again tomorrow for another circuit of the island of Oahu. They go first to Waimanalo, where they hold a meeting Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and that night hold a meeting at Kalaoka. Then they go to Kaneohe for a meeting Friday night. Proceeding these meetings the communities are being canvassed by R. N. Boyd and William Mossman, who left the city yesterday morning for that purpose. They will make a complete tour of the island of Oahu, making a poll of the voters and organizing clubs in every precinct.

"We have already made a complete tour of every island in the Territory," said George Markham to a Republican reporter yesterday, "and we shall go over them all again just as fast as possible. We are now sending out notices for our people to register and next week we will make another thorough canvass of all the voters on the island of Molokai. The republicans and democrats here have seemed to think that the independent home rule party did not amount to anything and that we did not know anything about politics or political methods as conducted on the mainland. See those books? Well, we have a register of every man who has registered up to this time in the island of Oahu and know just exactly how each one will vote as near as it is possible to know how men will vote before they have cast their ballot. Then we have poll books of each precinct in the island showing a very complete poll of the voters, and these will be carefully gone over daily by our precinct workers so as to keep them right up to date all the time. Following a re-canvass of Molokai, another canvass will be made of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. Yes, sir, we are working and we are confident of carrying the Territory."

"When will our Territorial convention be held? Not until after registration has closed. The exact date has not been decided upon, but it will be within a few days after the close of registration, October 10th."

Notices to register are being sent to party workers throughout the Territory, in which they are urged to see to it that every man who is identified with the independent party or inclined to vote with it is duly registered. All this work counts and it is work of the kind that the democrats and republicans must be bestirring themselves about if they hope to make a showing at the polls when election day comes.

The democrats are greatly perturbed in not finding some man willing to run for delegate to congress who can command votes. Overtures are being made daily to Prince David, and it is now understood that he is giving the subject serious consideration.

J. O. Carter could have had the nomination by saying the word. He has been waited on by several prominent democrats and urged to allow his name to go before the Territorial convention. Mr. Carter has also been approached by the independents.

In conversation with a Republican reporter yesterday afternoon Mr. Carter said: "I am not a candidate for delegate to congress. I would not accept the office if offered me. In my judgment the gentleman elected to the position will have difficulty in pleasing his constituents. The session is a short one and there are many grave problems to come before congress, which will preclude Hawaii's delegate from at-

taining favorable legislation for the Territory. It will be impossible, no matter how talented he may be, for him to gratify the least exacting of his constituents."

"I have grave doubts whether under the Organic Act an election can be held in November for a delegate to congress for the short term."

The executive committee of the democratic party held a protracted meeting at the party headquarters in Progress block last evening. There was a full attendance and the affairs of the party and the plans for the future were fully and enthusiastically discussed. The meeting was a secret one and an adjournment was taken until the 24th inst. The democrats have thrown a handsome banner across Fort street bearing portraits of Bryan and Stevenson.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION BY THE Y. M. C. A.

USUAL FALL OPENING WAS
LARGELY ATTENDED BY
CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Addresses By the Secretary, Mr. Coats, and Rev. Mr. Perry—
Ambitious Plans for
the Season.

Good fellowship reigned supreme at the opening reception given by the Young Men's Christian association at their building last evening. A large gathering of association members and their friends filled the spacious social hall and delightful informal sociability held full sway.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the secretary, in a happy vein, fittingly welcomed the visitors. A brief musical program followed and the good taste in its selection was soon made apparent. J. E. Davis rendered a piano solo that brought out a rousing encore. Then followed an instrumental duet by Messrs. Marriner and Stickney. Mr. Marriner's clever work up on a melofoon won for him much praise, while Mr. Stickney at the piano as accompanist was most excellent. Mr. Stickney is a recent resident of Honolulu. He possesses a delicate and artistic touch and in his playing the different passages in "The Serenade" the young man displayed much ability. The piano and violin duet by Messrs. Davis and Hollander met with merited appreciation and both acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner. A vocal solo by Mr. Offley, accompanied on the piano by J. E. Davis, was also a pleasing feature of the program.

A. J. Coats, assistant secretary and physical director, took the floor at the conclusion of the service and in an entertaining manner briefly outlined the work of the association from an athletic and physical standpoint. Mr. Coats urged upon the membership renewed effort in the athletic work. A contest in athletic sports is being planned for October 13th and he greatly desired that contestants be ready for the battle for supremacy. A tennis court is also planned and as soon as the required number of enthusiasts are secured the court will be constructed. Football devotees in the rank of the Y. M. C. A. will also be given a chance this season to try their mettle. Work of organizing teams is now under way. This sport has received much encouragement. Mr. Coats spoke interestingly of the plans for evening gymnasium classes; also the business men's gymnasium classes, held during the noon hour, are to be continued this season. Indoor baseball and basketball will assist in keeping the athletics in trim for the coming year. Three contests in these games will close the season, besides a rousing final athletic exhibition is planned for some time in May.

The religious side of the association work was fittingly outlined by the chairman, Rev. Silas P. Perry, who insisted that in an all round development of men, the highest part of a man's nature is the spiritual, hence it should not be neglected. Dr. Perry is enthusiastic in the belief that "He is wise who will advertise," and proposes to carry out the spiritual part of Y. M. C. A. labors along these lines. He entertainingly discussed the class work. Devotional classes meet every Sunday at 5 o'clock and they are productive of good results. Evangelistic classes also assist in carrying out the work on special lines.

At the conclusion of Dr. Perry's remarks a general invitation was given to enjoy light refreshments. A social hour followed and the remaining hour was delightfully passed.

CALLS TROUBLE IN CHINA CIVIL WAR.

That's All It Is Says
the Poet of the
Sierras.

TALKS TO REPUBLICAN REPORTER.

TELLS OF INVENTIONS KNOWN
TO CHINESE HUNDREDS
OF YEARS.

Declares that the Feeling Against
the Missionaries Has Much to
Do With Anti-Foreign

With his flowing blonde hair, and straight as an arrow, standing over six feet in his moccasins, Joaquín Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," strode the decks of the Rio Saturday night with a step as elastic and springy as that of a youthful soldier, and this despite his almost four score years. Quick of speech and action, Miller would attract attention anywhere even without his eccentricities of manner and dress. Mr. Miller is just returning from China, whither he was sent by the San Francisco Examiner as soon as the news came from that country that war seemed imminent.

"What do I think of the Chinese situation?" said Miller, when asked the question by a Republican reporter last night. "Why, it is simply a case of civil war, nothing more; and if the nations of the world will keep hands off and allow China to settle her own internal trouble, as the United States was allowed to settle her civil war forty years ago it will very soon be settled to the satisfaction of all the world."

"What about the Boxers? They were simply rebels. The imperial government did not think their organization amounted to much at first, but when it spread until it was beyond control the imperial government issued an edict taking the Boxers into the imperial service. A wise move, I think, and one the rulers of China thought the best and quickest to settle affairs. But the western world must beware in settling the present trouble."

"Do you know what is the matter in the Orient today? It is the greed of the nations of Europe for Asiatic soil. England has long wanted the Yangtze valley and has for years been laying her plans to gobble it up. Now, however, that Germany and France have troops in Asia, as well as Russia, I do not think England will succeed. Russia has been very aggressive on the north and has persecuted and abused the Chinese in the most brutal manner."

"What do you think of the situation today, Mr. Miller?"

"Think of it? Why, I think the very best thing for the allied nations to do is to withdraw their troops from China and allow the Chinese government to re-establish law and order over the empire. It will not do for Europe or the entire western world to try to fight China. Do you remember what Peter the Great said when his ministers wanted him to give up the war against Charles XII? He said, 'No, we will go on and fight; after awhile we will learn how to fight,' and learn how the Russians did under that mighty monarch. That will be true of China if the western nations stir her up. She may not have a modern army and trained soldiers, according to the European idea, but she has millions of men who will make good soldiers and she can go on fighting for twenty years until she will have learned how to fight and learned how to make guns and how to drive the foreigners from her shores."

"Another thing that must be taken into consideration is the fact that she will secure Japanese officers to train her soldiers and teach them how to fight. The Japs may fight the Chinese now, but I want to tell you that all the brown races are children of the same blood and though they may fight between themselves, when it comes to a war with the white races the brown men, whether Chinese or Japanese, will be standing together. China will profit by this experience and you mark my word for it Japanese officers will be training Chinese soldiers within a very short time and China will be building up an army that will be invincible."

"And the Chinese are a wonderful people. Did you ever see a Chinaman, even the most ignorant coolie, who could not read and write in his own language? And count? Why, a coolie will take his counting board and count faster than your American or European bank clerk."

"While Tientsin was burning I visited a Chinese school and there a little old man was teaching a lot of little children while the fire was raging over the city near him. At Shanghai I took Consul General Goodnow and two other consuls with me to visit the schools. Not one of them had ever been in a Chinese school before, and in fact did not know that such things existed. What do you suppose the teacher was teaching them? Chinese proverbs or maxims, the first of which runs thus: 'Man is (born) to be true.' I found that there are nearly 2,000 of these maxims which every child is compelled to learn. I saw little chil-

lows stand in front of the teacher with their eyes shut and repeat these maxims until they would begin to open their eyes and waver. Then they would be allowed a rest. They are taught by GAL THREE—CALL TROUBLE IN. rote, it is true, and that weakens them. They are not taught mathematics, which develops the brain, and that is their misfortune, but I tell you they are a wonderful people."

"We talk about our having invented printing and pride ourselves on it. Why, China has known printing for thousands of years. Only a few days ago the printing of the Imperial Gazette was suspended owing to the removal of the court from Peking. That paper has been published regularly for over 2,500 years, and then we western people talk about having invented printing. Over 2,500 papers are published in China today and over 500 in Japan. Gunpowder was known to the Chinese centuries before Europe ever heard of it."

"China thought she had it all and built a wall around herself to shut everything in, and in that she made a mistake, but a people who have known printing for thousands of years, who understand astronomy, who know of the compass long before its so-called invention by an European and whose people, without regard to class or birth, can every one read and write in their own language are a people not to be despised."

"How about the feeling against the foreigners, Mr. Miller?"

"Will you publish what I tell you? Yes? Well, you may say in my name that the feeling against the foreigners has been largely brought about by the missionaries, aided by the traders and drummers and land-grabbers. The Chinese have the object lesson of India before them. They see there a nation of 150,000,000 people ruled by England. They know that England forced opium, which India produces, upon China, and now China is raising her own opium. They fear that pretty soon England or some other power may try to prevent them raising opium. They have seen Hongkong in the hands of England for many years. France has taken a slice of Tonquin; Germany seized Kia Chau; Russia, Port Arthur, and still Europe is grasping for more."

"They have seen the missionary coming to the islands of the straits and following the missionary came the absorption of the islands by European powers from which the missionaries came. They have seen Hawaii, which was formerly an independent country, swept by Christianity, militant Christianity, and then what?—Hawaii as a country wiped out and absorbed by the United States. They feel the same effect of the missionaries in China, and that is why the feeling against them is so bitter."

"The Chinese are waking up and out of this trouble will come an awakening of the middle kingdom that will within a few years astonish the world. 'Yes, I talked with Li Hung Chang in Shanghai. He is a wonderful man and, I believe, thoroughly honest in his efforts to settle the trouble between China and the western world, and if given the opportunity by Europe and America he will accomplish wonders. The position of the United States in China is very favorable, as the feeling towards our country is most friendly. The United States has never tried to rob China of her soil, hence the friendly feeling towards this country, and if the authorities at Washington act with discretion they can use their friendly relations in a way that will result in much good to the United States."

AGED CHINESE QUARREL. One Tries to Chop the Other Up With a Hatchet.

Akaka and Ah Chuck, two aged Chinamen, are neighbors in Pauoa valley and they do not love one another as good neighbors should. The cause of the trouble is a water right that they both claim. Last night they got into a very violent argument about the water and made remarks about one another that are expressly forbidden by Confucius in his teachings.

The warfare deeds of their countrymen in the Orient probably fired the souls of these two ancients to do more than revile each other, because from talking at each other from their own lots, Ah Chuck decided to carry the war into the yard of Akaka and, arming himself with a deadly weapon, to wit, a small hatchet, he executed a flank movement on his neighbor and gave him two blows with the weapon that is obviously dangerous to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Ah Low, a friend of Akaka's, "teaching the battle from afar," as the Advertiser would say if this was a story of conger eels, rushed to the scene. He also mixed up with the business end of the hatchet before he could disarm the infuriated Ah Chuck. The terrible deeds that were taking place in the back yard of the police and Bicycle Patrolman Mueller were sent to the scene of hostilities. He placed Ah Chuck under arrest and took Akaka to the Queen's hospital for treatment. An examination of the wounds proved that they were not at all serious and after they were dressed the men were sent home. A charge of assault with a deadly weapon was placed opposite the name of Ah Chuck at the police station and he was set at 3000. Akaka's assistant is a back driver.

CAPTAIN SPENCER TAKES THE STAND.

Testifies In His Own
Behalf About Lay-
san Trouble.

THOUGHT HIS LIFE IN DANGER.

CARPENTER WORKERS, WHO
WAS PRESENT, WAS A TER-
RIBLY SCARED MAN.

Was Spillner Out After Spencer's
Position as Manager—His
Letters Indicate

Today will see the finish of the trial of Captain Joseph Spencer. After a rest of a couple of days the case was again taken up yesterday morning after the regular calendar in the police court and ex-Captain of Police Spillner finished his testimony. It was cross-examination and nothing new was brought out.

Following Spillner came the old carpenter, Wohlers. He testified principally that he was very much frightened at the happenings on the day that the Japs met their death. He had not had a gun in his hands and was standing back with the others of the whites during the trouble. He said that he had seen Captain Spencer talking to the Japs on the platform and that the men who the captain was talking to had apparently stepped toward the captain after he had told them that if any but the four came on the platform he would shoot. One of the Japs on the ground had stooped as if to pick up a rock and that then the captain had fired. The other white men fired also. The witness had hardly any recollection of what happened after the first shot was fired.

After the carpenter had testified, several sailors from the Ceylon were put on the stand to testify that they had heard from Tanaka, the luna, that there was going to be trouble and that the Japs would strike unless given money pay. This was on Friday, the day before the shooting.

Captain Spencer then took the stand and told of the trouble. He said that on Saturday the men on the lighter had struck for two days' pay for working each day on the lighter. This had been granted. And then they refused to work because they wanted three days. This was refused and was the prime cause of the trouble. On the day of the shooting the Japs had plenty of rice, as on Friday night they had been given rations for three meals. He knew that they had rice because he had seen them eating it out in front of their quarters. When the Japs came to the platform to talk they had come in a threatening manner. Two of them had concealed behind them the sheet iron swords. He had told them not to come on the platform. Notwithstanding this caution one of the men stepped up to him and took hold of him. He had ordered him to let go, and as he saw the others approaching he had fired. The first shot was fired in the air and the other shots were fired into the crowd of Japs, who, seeing that the old man meant business, ran away.

While on the stand the captain denied point blank that he had been drunk, as stated in the letters written by Spillner to Dr. Averdam.

There is a general impression now that Spillner is not the friend of Captain Spencer's that he claims to be. The letters that he wrote to Dr. Averdam, as given below, are from translations made from the originals, which were written in German. On June 14 Spillner wrote as follows, addressing his letter "Dear Doctor:"

"... But now, doctor, excuse me if I write you something which perhaps is wrong. You are losing here very much money if it goes on like this much longer. Whenever this manager is drunk, which happens very often, he gives the laborers for half an hour a day extra. In such condition he does not know what he is doing."

"He has two Japanese in his house, two men for fishing, and whenever his wife goes out to look for shells, they have to go with her. The Japanese woman does nothing. I do not know what he has done in winter. Everything here is in very bad condition."

"I have learned everything from him so far and can get along very well, and it shall be my effort to satisfy you in every respect. Now, doctor, I should like to ask you for a favor. In case that Captain Spencer should not come back, I should like to ask you to send my wife and daughter over here. I like it very well here and should like very well to remain here always. I do not need a cook in case my wife should come over."

In the opinion of Spillner the carpenter was a little too old for his job and the Japanese luna was too much in touch with his countrymen. If Spillner had the running of the island there would be no Japanese luna. He

could get along very well without one. In closing the letter, Spillner wrote: "We Germans are treated worse by the present manager than the Japanese."

Another letter telling how he was doing during the absence of the manager was written by Spillner. It further said:

"Mr. Spencer has spoiled the Japs, but it shall not happen again." He would keep the old carpenter, said Spillner, this time, though Spencer wanted to send another. "We don't need an expensive one," said the man who was willing to get along as boss without a luna and without cook.

The reply that was sent to these letters was not in the nature of a reassurance that Spillner need have any hopes of succeeding the captain in the position of manager of the island. It was short, to the point and strictly business. It is as follows:

"In reply to your letters of the 14th and 20th of June addressed to our manager, Dr. Averdam, we have to inform you which has apparently been contrary to the agreement made in March, according to which you were engaged as a luna."

"Therefore, if you wish to remain at Laysan island and work for us, we advise you to gain the confidence of your superior, Captain Spencer, who has the power either to keep you or to send you away."

SARAH BERGER'S SUIT AGAINST BOOTH ET AL.

MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE
MADE BY PLAINTIFF'S
ATTORNEYS.

Thomas Jefferson's Advice to a
Young Man Revealed in an
Affidavit for a De-
position.

In the case of Sarah E. Berger, plaintiff, vs. C. W. Booth, et al., the plaintiff has asked for a continuance of the trial until after the deposition of C. F. Humphrey of San Francisco can be obtained.

Accompanying the motion is an affidavit of George D. Gear of Davis & Gear, asking for a continuance. Attached to the affidavit is a letter dated August 22, 1899, from H. L. Gear, father of the attorney, and an able lawyer of San Francisco, in which he speaks of the importance of securing a deposition from Humphrey. Continuing, the letter says:

"I have just been reading the first volume of Jefferson's works, published by authority of congress, H. A. Washington, editor. Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court says Jefferson is the greatest of American statesmen. I found the following in one of Jefferson's published letters of advice to a young man: 'When your mind shall be well informed with advice, nothing will be necessary to place you in the highest point of view but to pursue the interests of your country, the interests of your friends and your own interests with the purest integrity, the most chaste honor. The defect of these virtues can never be made up by all the other acquirements of body and mind. Make these, then, your first object. Give up money, give up fame, give up science, give up the earth itself and all it contains rather than do an immoral act. And never suppose that in any possible situation or under any circumstances it is best to do a dishonorable thing, however slightly so it may appear to you. Whenever you are to do a thing, though it never be known but to yourself, ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act accordingly. From the practice of the purest virtue you may be assured you will derive the most sublime comforts in every moment of life and in the moment of death. If ever you find yourself environed with difficulties and perplexed circumstances out of which you are at loss to extricate yourself, do what is right and be assured that that will extricate you the best out of the worst situation."

"An honest heart being the first blessing, a knowing head is the second. Be choice in your reading. Pursue a regular course in it and do not suffer yourself to be turned to the right or left by reading anything out of that course. Husband well your time, strive to make everybody your friend and be assured nothing will be more pleasing to me than your success."

"Dear George, heed well this advice and be determined henceforth to carry it out; to cultivate a thoroughly honest heart and a knowing head, to remedy your deficiency in general information and study according to a regular plan, from which you will not allow yourself to swerve, and to add to your mental culture, not only in the line of your profession, but in the broader field of history, biography, oratory and literary culture, in order that you may command the respect of cultivated men and take the highest standing in your chosen profession."

Latest Sugar Quotations.
New York, Sept. 7.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4½c; centrifugal 9 test, 4 15-16c; molasses sugar, 4c. Robbed, 8m; crushed, 6.55c; powdered, 6.25c; granulated, 6.15c.

Responsible rates for the best job work in the city.

OAHU COLLEGE OPENS BEST OF AUSPICES.

At Least One Hundred
Students Register
Yesterday.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES MADE.

PROF. ALEXANDER SPEAKS
FOR ALUMNI, DR. BISHOP
OF EARLIER DAYS.

Punahou Preparatory School Start-
ed With an Enrollment of One

About one hundred young people, representatives of the best families in the Territory, were enrolled at Oahu college yesterday. But few enrollments have surpassed that of yesterday and it speaks very well for the beginning of President Smith's regime.

The day opened with exercises in the chapel at Puuhall. After singing and a prayer by Dr. Serevo Bishop, President Smith read a passage from the Bible. He then called upon Professor William D. Alexander to speak to the young people, to which invitation he cordially responded.

Mr. Alexander spoke of the founding of the college in 1840, of the growth of the institution through all these years, of his own college days, his alumniship, and last of all of his trusteeship. He paid a very high tribute to Mr. Smith and expressed the hope that that gentleman would occupy his present position as president for many years to come. He also expressed a wish that finally Oahu college would develop from a preparatory school to a first class university.

"I am not an alumnus as is my friend who just spoke," said Dr. Serevo Bishop, who was the next person to address the young people. "I belong to the prehistoric age and can remember when Oahu college was simply on paper and a mere matter of conjecture. But what was at first intended for a school for mission children has developed into a preparatory school of the best equipped type. Here you are in the best year of your existence and the first of your new president's rule. May the college prosper in the next few years as much as it has in the past. The former speaker's wish in regard to Oahu becoming a university is also my wish and also the wish of every thinking man in this community."

Rev. Walter Maxon Smith, the new president of the college, then spoke a few earnest words to the pupils.

"As I have listened to the remarks of the former speakers," said Mr. Smith, "I have cast about for an appropriate topic on which to speak to you today. I have thought of a good many, but nothing appeals to me so strongly as truth. Search after truth. All scholars do that. We are here for that purpose; here to learn, to have the truth; to have all the particulars and minute details."

"But, young people, there are two ways of searching for the truth. Some people spend their time studying on one subject, diving deep into its utmost depths, branching out on all its minor trails and becoming in time to be known as master geniuses—great men in their line. But for what purpose do these men search for the truth? Is it for the love of truth itself or the desire of truth's service to other men? Such men, led by their selfish desires, become an abomination and a nuisance. Shut up within themselves, they soon develop into nonentities, nothings."

"But there is another, a nobler way of searching after the truth—searching after truth for the good one may impart to one's fellow men. To be great is to be a servant, and what nobler servant than one who serves to uplift man's mind? There is true greatness, and that is the way in which to search for truth."

"Young people," he continued, "I have probably given you more advice this morning than I will in the rest of the year. But first abideth hope, faith and love, but the greatest of these is love—love of truth, for which we are now gathered together to search."

Professor Ballesey, the new teacher of music, and a musician of rare talent and high standing, played for an organ postlude "The Heavens are Telling the Story." The selection was played with remarkable force and feeling.

The rest of the morning was spent in registering and establishing classes. At the Punahou Preparatory, S. P. French, the principal, and his assistant, Mrs. Lull, were kept busy enrolling the scholars. By noon 153 pupils had been booked.

Opium Raid.
Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made a raid on Yee Wo's place, in Liliha street, last night. He captured an opium outfit and one man. When the deputy arrived at the place and called for admission he was refused and had to break in. The inmates of the place drenched the raiders with water.